



URMSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1965

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

U R M S T O N U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Chairman of the Council 1965-66

Councillor W. Wroe, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1965-66

Chairman: Councillor A.G.Lowe

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R.E.Salthouse

Councillors:-

G.H.Carnall	Mrs.R.V.Royle-Higginson, J.P.
F.Cooper	G.Stonier
Mrs.E.Oglesby, J.P.	F.N.Sutherland
C.Taylor	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*W. WOOD, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. .

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

*F. G. V. RUMSEY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

D. S. CHADWICK, M.R.S.H. (Commenced 16.8.1965.)	A. T. MORGAN, M.R.S.H. (Commenced 17.5.1965.)
*B. HANNA, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 16.8.1965.)	*A. R. SHAWCROSS, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 4.4.1965.)
R. J. S. FEELY (Pupil)	H. L. HASLAM (Pupil)

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

Smoke Control Assistants:

E. G. STONEHOUSE

J. A. ELSON

G. TAYLOR (Commenced 1.3.65)
(Resigned 10.10.65)

Clerks:

G. W. BLAKE, Chief Clerk:

E. MARGERISON

(MRS) M. M. BULL

(MISS) L. M. CLOSE (Resigned 30.11.1965.)

(MISS) J. M. COOPER (Commenced 13.12.1965.)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urmston Urban District Council

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1965.

Population

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the district at mid year 1965 at 43,110, an increase of 52 on the census return of 1961.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 772 compared with 848 during the previous year. This gives an adjusted live birth rate of 17 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding figure for 1964 was 18.7.

The birth rate for England and Wales for the year under review was 18.1 per thousand population.

Out of the total of 772 live births 46 were illegitimate, i.e. approximately 6 per cent of all live births were illegitimate, and increase of 1.5 per cent on the previous year. Nevertheless, the figure still compares very favourably with the average rate for urban areas throughout the country.

Infant Mortality Rate

Eleven infants under one year of age died during the year, giving the remarkably low infant mortality rate of

14.2 per thousand live births. This is well below the national average of 19 per thousand live births.

Death Rate

During the year 438 deaths were registered, 230 males and 208 females, giving a death rate of 12.4 per thousand population compared with 13.2 for the previous year. This rate is still a little above the national average which was 11.5.

For many years attention has been directed to the two major causes of death, namely cardio-vascular disease and cancer. In 1965 there were 246 deaths attributed to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, i.e. considerably more than half of all deaths resulted from this cause. Of the deaths in this group coronary artery disease accounted for 106, a rise of 15 on the total for the previous year, indicating once more that the peak incidence of this lethal disease has not yet been reached. It is apparent that very little is being achieved in the prevention of this disease, perhaps mainly because the only known preventive measures depend on self discipline leading to sensible living habits. The avoidance of stress, moderation in eating, drinking and smoking habits, and a reasonable amount of exercise is not an easy discipline to impose on the vulnerable middle-aged group.

Cancer was responsible for 81 deaths, 25 of which were due to cancer of the respiratory system. The incidence of respiratory cancer continues its upward trend and in view of the scant attention which appears to be being paid by the public to the evidence of its association with cigarette smoking will, I am afraid, combine to rise in the years ahead. Short of compulsion, and this is obviously not a practical approach, it is extremely difficult to see what further can be done to wean the smoker from his or her cigarette. Since we seem to be moving into an era of selective taxes, perhaps a selective tobacco tax may be tried, whereby those tobaccos unsuitable for cigarette making would carry a much more favourable excise levy.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was low throughout the year and these illnesses gave rise to no serious problem. The only disease with a high prevalence in the community was measles, although it did not reach major epidemic proportions. A total of 363 cases of measles were notified during the year, mostly of a relatively mild nature. Nevertheless, this disease has such a high morbidity rate amongst young children with the possibility of serious complications occurring, that I feel further consideration ought to be given to the employment of mass immunisation procedures against the disease. An effective vaccine is now available for protection against measles but is only being used at the discretion of the family practitioner to protect the more vulnerable groups. There seems to be a reasonable argument for its much wider use and therefore its inclusion in a comprehensive schedule of vaccination and immunisation for all children.

It must be borne in mind that during an epidemic which usually occurs in alternate years, over half a million children in England and Wales contract the disease, and approximately one hundred deaths occur. Added to this not inconsiderable mortality, serious sequelae such as deafness, and chronic chest disease result from the infection, parents suffer considerable distress; and households are disrupted. For these reasons, apart from humane considerations, it may well be an economic proposition to introduce mass vaccination against measles in an attempt to oust the disease completely.

Once again no case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was reported during the year, but mainly because of the success of the immunisation campaigns against these diseases it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a satisfactory immunity index in the child population. An outbreak of poliomyelitis in a Lancashire town, during the year under review, has underlined the need for continual vigilance and stressed the necessity of a high vaccination acceptance rate if this dreaded disease is to be kept at bay. Facilities for protection are freely available, and there can be no excuse for parents who do not ensure that their children are adequately safeguarded.

Atmospheric Pollution

The problem of polluted air is still the most important environmental health hazard facing the local authority. It is pleasing to report that the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956 is being undertaken, as speedily as is practicable, by the Health Committee. By the total elimination of domestic smoke in the not too distant future a marked improvement in the living conditions in the area will be achieved. Just how much chronic ill-health is attributable to the smoke nuisance is difficult to assess, since the prevalence of respiratory impairment in the district cannot be fully determined. A total of 29 deaths were certified to be due to bronchitis during the year, and there can be no doubt that living in a polluted atmosphere was a major factor in the production of the disease. The very high sickness rate from bronchitic conditions in urban areas should be reduced considerably in the years ahead with the continual reduction in domestic smoke.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and the valuable co-operation received from other departments.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I offer my sincere thanks for their support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area (Statute Acres).....	4,799
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population mid-1965.....	43,110
(Census, 1961).....	43,068
(Census, 1951).....	39,237
Occupied Houses at 31st December, 1965.....	13,830
Unoccupied Houses at 31st December, 1965.....	190
Total.....	14,020
Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied (Census 1961).	13,903
Persons per Acre.....	9.0
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961).	14,040
Rateable Value (31st December, 1965).....	£2,833,724
Product of ld. Rate (31st March, 1966).....	£11,407

VITAL STATISTICS 1965

Live Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	376	350	726
Illegitimate.....	25	21	46
Total...	<u>401</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>772</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted).. 17.0

Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	4	7	11
Illegitimate.....	1	-	1
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births..... 15.3

Deaths: 438

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted)..... 12.4

Respiratory Tuberculosis, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... Nil

Malignant neoplasm, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 1.90

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..... 1

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births..... 1.28

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	6	4	10
Illegitimate.....	1	-	1
Total...	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 14.2

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	4	2	6
Illegitimate.....	1	-	1
Total...	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 9.1

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	4	2	6
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total...	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 7.8

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1965

	Males	Females	Total
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	5	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	4	25
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, (other sites)	18	15	33
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	39	73
Coronary disease, angina	60	46	106
Hypertension with heart disease	-	4	4
Other heart disease	19	27	46
Other circulatory disease	10	7	17
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
Pneumonia	9	3	12
Bronchitis	19	10	29
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	21	32
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	5	3	8
Suicide	3	1	4
	<hr/>		
Total	230	208	438
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AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF DEATHS

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
under 1	7	4	11
1 -	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	-	1
15 - 24	2	-	2
25 - 44	7	3	10
45 - 54	11	7	18
55 - 64	54	28	82
65 - 74	66	45	111
75 and over	82	121	203
Total	230	208	438

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births
1933	13	41	64
1934	21	46	59
1935	15	33	57
1936	22	47	59
1937	31	58	58
1938	14	26	53
1939	27	48	50
1940	24	45	55
1941	34	65	59
1942	34	63	49
1943	37	56	49
1944	37	49	46
1945	18	29	46
1946	21	30	43
1947	28	33	41
1948	20	29	34
1949	21	31	32
1950	13	21	29.8
1951	7	10	29.6
1952	11	21	27.6
1953	9	14	26.8
1954	22	35	25.5
1955	16	25	24.9
1956	22	34	23.8
1957	15	20	23.0
1958	11	16	22.5
1959	13	18.2	22.0
1960	15	19.9	21.7
1961	14	18.1	21.4
1962	22	26.5	21.4
1963	15	17.5	20.9
1964	16	18.9	20.0
1965	11	14.2	19.0

INFANT MORTALITY 1965

Causes of Death of Infants under One Year of Age

Cause of Death	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 year
Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Interstitial Pneumonitis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peritonitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sub-dural Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Number of Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births
1933	1	3.06	4.23
1934	1	2.11	4.41
1935	3	6.32	3.93
1936	3	6.10	3.81
1937	6	10.83	3.11
1938	1	1.79	3.08
1939	nil	-	2.93
1940	2	3.57	2.16
1941	1	1.85	2.23
1942	4	7.05	2.01
1943	2	2.93	2.29
1944	2	2.60	1.93
1945	nil	-	1.79
1946	nil	-	1.43
1947	1	1.18	1.17
1948	nil	-	1.02
1949	2	2.91	0.98
1950	1	1.57	0.86
1951	1	1.62	0.79
1952	nil	-	0.72
1953	nil	-	0.76
1954	nil	-	0.69
1955	1	1.55	0.64
1956	1	1.49	0.56
1957	nil	-	0.47
1958	1	1.42	0.43
1959	nil	-	0.38
1960	nil	-	0.39
1961	1	1.27	0.33
1962	nil	-	0.35
1963	1	1.15	0.28
1964	1	1.15	0.25
1965	1	1.28	0.25

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1965

Site of Disease and Age at Death

Cancer (site)	At all ages (years)	At Ages (years)			
		0 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Bladder	2	-	-	-	2
Brain	1	-	-	-	1
Breast	7	-	1	2	4
Bronchus	25	-	-	15	10
Carcinomatosis	6	-	1	4	1
Colon	7	-	-	2	5
Ovary	5	-	-	3	2
Pancreas	2	-	-	-	2
Prostate	5	-	-	-	5
Rectum	4	-	-	4	-
Stomach	14	1	-	7	6
Thyroid	1	-	-	-	1
Uterus	2	-	-	2	-
Totals	81	1	2	39	39

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply

The district is well provided with a constant, plentiful and wholesome supply by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department.

One bacteriological and two chemical examinations were carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory in each case.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations

Three hundred examinations were carried out during the year, made up as follows:-

Milk:-

Methylene Blue Test.....	22
Phosphatase Test.....	22
Turbidity Test.....	8
Throat Swabs.....	2
Ice-Cream.....	21
Faeces.....	214
Swimming Bath Water (Chemical).....	8
Drinking Water (Bacteriological) ..	1
- do - (Chemical).....	2

Drainage and Sewerage

The Council's sewage works at Flixton treats the sewage of the townships of Urmston and Flixton, and sewage from Davyhulme (including trade wastes from Trafford Park) is received and treated at the sewage disposal works of the Manchester Corporation at Rivers Lane, Davyhulme. The sewage after treatment is discharged into the Manchester Ship Canal.

The reconstruction of Flixton Sewage Disposal Works is now substantially completed and the main sections of the works are now modernised and in operation.

A new pumping station on land off Barton Road, Davyhulme, has been planned by the Council and a private developer, the latter having laid down an extensive network of foul and surface water sewers.

The culverting of Crofts Bank Brook from Barton Road to Lestock Circle, Stretford, has been undertaken by contract during the year.

The usual measures of cleansing and the removal of obstructions from water courses have been carried out during the year.

A number of stoppages in sewers and surface water drains have been cleared and a considerable amount of cleansing work has been carried out.

Swimming Baths

The Council owns an indoor baths of modern construction and design, consisting of a swimming pool, slipper baths, showers and dressing halls for both sexes. The swimming pool measures 100 feet by 36 feet and 64 feet across the centre giving a capacity of 180,000 gallons, and it accommodates comfortably about one hundred and eighty bathers at any one time. Eight samples of water from the swimming pool were submitted for chemical analysis at intervals during the year and the results in each case showed the water to be quite safe for bathing purposes.

Schools

There are eighteen maintained and two private schools in the district and all are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Sanitary Accommodation (end of 1965)

No. of Middens.....	Nil
" " Privy Closets.....	Nil
" " Pail Closets.....	6
" " Dry Ashpits (excluding middens).	Nil
" " Movable Ashbins for Refuse.....	14,963
" " Trough Closets.....	Nil
" " Waste-water Closets.....	11
" " Fresh-water Closets.....	14,320

Disinfestation

Some degree of infestation of dwellings was reported during 1965. The method of disinfestation is spraying or dusting with insecticides, and details of this work are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Under this Act powers relating to the control of rats and mice are vested in the local sanitary authority upon whom rests the responsibility of ensuring freedom from these pests in their area. Details of this work are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Factories Act, 1961

Visits are made to factories by the public health inspectors in relation to the provision and proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences in mechanical factories and also in respect of cleanliness, drainage of floors, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in non-mechanical factories. Details of the action taken under this heading are given in the tables on page eighteen.

There were twenty-nine outworkers recorded during the year under section 133 of the Act, all of whom were engaged in the making of wearing apparel. All outworkers' premises were visited by the public health inspectors and found to be satisfactory.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined and provides for the registration of premises where such filling materials are used and for the licensing of premises used for manufacturing or storage of rag flock. Powers are given to local authorities for inspection of premises and sampling of materials.

At the end of the year the number of registered premises was two, but there are no premises licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 has the purpose of securing necessary care and attention for persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. If the Medical Officer of Health certifies such action to be necessary the local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the removal of such a person to a hospital or other suitable place.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, an Act to amend section 47 of the 1948 Act, came into operation on the 1st September, 1951. Its aim and effect was to speed up the procedure for obtaining orders under section 47 in certain instances where removal without delay was certified to be necessary by the medical officer of health and another registered medical practitioner.

The powers conferred are used only as a last resort after sympathetic persuasion has failed and official action was not necessary during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	4	4	Nil	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	140	120	Nil	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	14	16	Nil	Nil
Total	158	140	Nil	Nil

Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of Cases				Occu- piers prose- cuted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (Sec.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (Sec.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	Nil	3	Nil

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:--

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Council	11	Nil
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	149	Nil

Total number of Council-owned dwellings at end of year 2,300

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:--

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	103
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.....	452
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.....	97
(2) Dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.....	64

Clearance Areas

Number of dwelling houses demolished during the year:

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation.....	Nil
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	20
(c) Number of families displaced.....	7

Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas:-

(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.....	Nil
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	1
(c) Number of families displaced.....	1

Unfit Houses:-

(a) Number closed.....	Nil
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	Nil
(c) Number of families displaced.....	Nil

Unfit Houses Made Fit:-

(a) As a result of informal action by the Local Authority.....	41
(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice:-	
(i) By owners.....	13
(ii) By local authority in default of owners.....	Nil
(c) Housing Act, 1957:-	
(i) By owners.....	Nil
(ii) By local authority in default of owners.....	Nil

Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation (Sections 48, 17(2), 46)	Nil
Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Sections 34 or 53).....	Nil

Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.....	Nil
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Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during the year.....	Nil
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House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants

(a) Applications submitted to local authority..	35
(b) Applications approved by local authority...	34
(c) Work completed.....	20

FOOD

Food Sampling

As from 1st April, 1964, the population of the urban district being in excess of 40,000, the Council took over from the Lancashire County Council the functions of a local authority under the adulteration provisions of the Act, and in this connection appointed the Public Analyst of the City of Salford as their public analyst, on a part-time basis.

During the year, one hundred and eighty-two samples were sent to the public analyst for examination and details of these are given in the tables on pages twenty-three to twenty-six, inclusive.

Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
<u>FOOD:</u>			
Alcoholic beverages (other than spirits)	8	-	-
Baby Foods	5	-	-
Bread	8	1	12.5
Butter	1	1	100.0
Cereals and Cereal Products	17	-	-
Coffee	3	1	33.3
Cream	1	-	-
Flour Confectionery (other than bread)	1	-	-
Fruit - canned	10	1	10.0
Fruit - dried	3	-	-
Fruit - juice	1	-	-
Meat Products - canned	1	1	100.0
Meat Products - pies	4	-	-
Meat Products - sausages	1	1	100.0
Milk (for compositional analysis)	40	-	-
Milk	1	1	100.0
Nuts and Nut Products	7	-	-
Oils	3	-	-
Pickles	5	3	60.0
Preserves	1	-	-
Puddings	1	-	-
Sauces	1	-	-
Soft Drinks	10	2	20.0
Soup	10	-	-
Spirits	18	1	5.6
Sugar, Syrup, etc.	8	-	-
Total Foods	169	13	7.7

Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
<u>DRUGS:</u>			
Calamine Compound B.P.	1	-	-
Calamine Lotion B.P.	1	-	-
Calcium Lactate Tablets	1	-	-
Cephos Powders	1	-	-
Chocolate Laxative	1	-	-
Cough Mixture	1	-	-
Dibethylene	1	-	-
Hypophosphates Compound Syrup B.P.	1	-	-
Iodine Compound Paint B.P.C.	1	1	100.0
Iodine Ointment (non- staining)	1	-	-
Neopinine Tablets	1	-	-
Phenindiamine	1	-	-
Phenindione Tablets B.P.	1	-	-
Total Drugs	13	1	7.7
TOTAL FOODS AND DRUGS	182	14	7.7

MILK:

The average composition of the forty milk samples was as follows:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>Min. Requirements</u>
Fat %	3.69	3.00
Non-fatty Solids %	8.83	8.50
Total Solids %	12.52	11.50

The samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise irregular are listed in the following tables:-

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Gin	This sample had a strength of 68.0° Proof, compared with the strength of 70° Proof declared on the bottle, this is equivalent to the presence of 2.9% extraneous water.	Warning letter sent to vendor.
Orange Crush	Description of this soft drink embossed on the cap of the bottle did not comply with the Soft Drink Regulations 1964.	Packers notified.
Blackcurrant Pie Filling (canned) (complaint)	Contained a snail.	Legal proceedings taken. Plea of "Guilty" Fined £20. plus £3.3.0d. costs.
Iodine Compound Paint, B.P.C.	Label and container not in accordance with B.P.C. requirements.	Pharmacist informed.
Piccalilli	Ingredients in wrong order.	Packers notified. Stocks checked and found to be satisfactory.
Mixed Pickles	Slight irregularity in list of ingredients.	Packers notified.
Pickled Silverskin Onions	One of the ingredients omitted from the list.	Packers notified.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Limeade(complaint)	Contaminated with mould.	Bottler given warning.
Sausage with foreign body (complaint)	Adhesive dressing present in sausage.	Legal proceedings taken £5. fine imposed plus £9. 3. 0d. costs.
One thick sliced "Wonderloaf" with foreign body.	Several strands of string embedded in the bread.	Warning letter sent.
Instant Coffee	Labelling irregularity.	Packers notified. Label to be amended.
Corned Beef (complaint)	A half inch cube of dirty gelatinous matter present at one end of "loaf".	Warning letter sent to canners.
Milk (complaint)	On the base of the milk bottle was a patch of soil $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ ".	No further action.
<u>PRESERVATIVES:</u>		
Seventy-eight samples were examined for preservatives comprising three ales, one barley, two coffee, one double cream, three dried fruits, one fruit juice, forty milk, two rice, one sauce, three shandies, nine soft drinks, four soup, five sugar, one syrup, one tapioca and one treacle.		
None of these samples contravened the Regulations.		
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES:</u>		
Some foreign material (found to be a thick mass of mould growth) from a can of peaches was examined during the year.		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Acute Poliomyelitis

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis since 1933:-

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	9	17
1948	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
1950	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	9
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1952	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
1953	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	4	11
1954	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4
1957	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2	-	5	11	8	3	2	37	68

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1965

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS										65 and over
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45--	
Dysentery	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	363	9	57	65	80	72	75	-	2	3	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary & Influenzal)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	27	-	-	-	2	1	21	2	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - (Respiratory)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	1
Whooping Cough	15	-	1	-	3	2	7	2	-	-	-	-
Total	431	9	59	66	85	75	107	5	3	14	7	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED EACH MONTH DURING 1965

Month	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Measles	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia (Acute Primary & Influenzal)	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Total
January	-	-	90	-	-	5	-	95
February	-	-	58	-	1	4	-	63
March	3	1	37	-	-	7	4	52
April	-	-	22	-	-	4	-	26
May	-	-	19	-	-	3	3	25
June	-	-	45	-	-	-	2	47
July	-	-	48	6	-	-	2	56
August	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	9
September	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
October	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
November	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	9
December	-	-	27	-	-	1	-	28
Total	3	1	363	6	2	27	15	417

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) 1956-65

Disease	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever	27	11	2	7	13	18	13	27	45	51	21.4
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Paratyphoid Fever	6	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	-	-	1.9
Pneumonia(Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	2	-	2	23	5	11	15	20	21	4	10.3
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Dysentery	3	33	8	100	249	303	-	25	199	4	92.4
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	1.9
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	4	1.0
Measles	363	607	765	62	801	238	346	447	852	235	471.6
Whooping Cough	15	23	8	1	7	77	64	6	64	76	34.1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	2	20	5	19	92	13.9
Food Poisoning	-	-	4	10	51	-	2	1	6	-	7.4
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	.2
Total	417	674	789	206	1140	655	461	538	1214	471	656.5

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1965

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 "	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 "	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14		Nil		Nil		Nil	

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality 1939-65

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1939	18	14	11	9	7	4	4	-
1940	22	14	9	8	10	9	-	1
1941	18	10	7	10	3	2	2	1
1942	19	10	10	8	1	1	1	1
1943	19	10	16	12	4	-	1	1
1944	13	12	5	7	9	3	1	1
1945	17	11	6	10	5	4	2	1
1946	20	8	2	1	10	4	-	1
1947	15	5	4	7	4	4	-	2
1948	17	10	3	5	5	4	-	1
1949	12	12	1	6	5	6	-	-
1950	13	6	-	2	6	-	2	-
1951	18	8	4	1	5	1	1	-
1952	16	5	2	1	6	2	-	-
1953	12	12	2	3	4	-	-	-
1954	11	7	-	4	4	1	1	-
1955	6	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
1956	13	6	1	-	6	1	-	-
1957	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
1958	9	5	-	2	1	-	-	-
1959	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	-
1960	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1961	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
1962	6	3	1	-	3	1	-	-
1963	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1964	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
1965	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Urmston.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the first time in a number of years the department has been able to recruit a sufficient number of Public Health Inspectors and other officers of technical grades, and it is anticipated that the outstanding back-log of work, particularly in routine inspection, will be brought up to date in the near future.

The labour situation in the Cleansing section is still a cause for anxiety. The woeful inadequacy of the right type of man for refuse collection, together with absenteeism, sickness, etc., has, at times during the year, brought certain collection rounds to a near standstill. Only a nucleus of longstanding employees of outstanding loyalty and conscientiousness, sometimes working under conditions of intolerable strain, has enabled the department to maintain at least a semblance of a regular service.

Domestic Smoke Control has proceeded satisfactorily and in general householders have collaborated well with the department. Something like one-third of the Urban District will be subject to Control Orders by the end of next year. Every effort was made to ensure that reductions in industrial pollution kept pace with that on the domestic side, and to this end a Public Health Inspector was appointed during the period, whose primary responsibility was the reduction of pollution in the Trafford Park area.

May I express my appreciation to all who have assisted in the preparation of this report, and to the Chairman and members of the Council's Health Committee for their continuing support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WOOD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

THE INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS
AND GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Complaints

The overall pattern of complaints received and the numbers confirmed, by and large was consistent with past years. The increase to be noted was in connection with the disinfection service and was due to the minor plague of ants and wasps experienced during the summer and autumn. The free service afforded by the department to all residents, now becoming more widely known, is not unnaturally being more extensively used.

Whilst it is obviously useful to record and classify complaints received, it would be unwise to attach too much significance to the figures themselves - one complaint may be dealt with by an Inspector in a matter of minutes, whilst others unfortunately, even if capable of resolution, drag on for interminable periods to the chagrin of all concerned.

Such is the case of an objectionable odour arising from a large establishment in the Trafford Park area which was the subject of comment in last year's report, for although every known avenue has been explored in an attempt to solve or at least mitigate the problem, no real solution has yet been found. In order to alleviate the results of these emissions the firm is examining the possibilities of erecting a stack to aid the diffusion of the objectionable effluents at such an altitude that further trouble should be minimal.

Inspection of the District

The systematic inspection of the district has continued throughout the year, and additionally a house to house survey is at present in progress in one of the older parts of Urmston. This matter is enlarged upon in the Housing section of the report.

Subject to the observations above, the following tables summarise the general work of the department's inspectors:-

Nature of Complaint	Number Received	Confirmed
Accumulations	27	18
Animals, Poultry, etc.	11	5
Atmospheric Pollution (all sources)	13	8
Dirty Premises	2	1
Factories	3	2
Flooding	24	23
Food	17	14
Housing Defects	67	61
Noise	5	5
Obstructed Drains	98	96
Overcrowding	1	1
Other Vermin	143	143
Rats and Mice	249	196
Miscellaneous	31	24
Total	691	597

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Notices served during the year comprised:-

Informal

275

Statutory

57

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Manufacturer of a can of pie filling found to contain a foreign body fined £20. 0. 0d. and £3. 3. 0d. costs.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The total number of visits made by the Council's Public Health Inspectors for all purposes is set out below:-

Accumulations	54
Animals	105
Caravans, etc.	2
Drainage Work (New Buildings)	453
" " (Existing Buildings)	508
Dwelling Houses - re Complaints	731
re Overcrowding	12
re Infectious Diseases	219
re Dirty and Verminous	20
re Housing Acts	170
re Rent Act	11
re Improvement Grants	159
re Miscellaneous	42
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	8
Factories, (Mechanical, Non-Mechanical Outworkers' Work Places)	140
Food Premises	482
Food Examinations	93
Flooding of Cellars, etc.	11
Hairdressers	11
Ice-Cream Premises, Vehicles, etc.	47
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	176
Market Fairs, etc.	47
Mortuary	3
Noise	59
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	365
Petroleum	172
Public Cleansing - Council Refuse Tip	211
Other Visits	241
Private Tips	16
Council Transport (Refuse)	64
Public Conveniences	85
Licensed Premises, etc.	26
Rodent Control & Disinfestation	115
Sampling Visits	126
Sewers	34
Shops Act	4
Smoke Control & Atmospheric Pollution	869
Swimming Baths (Water Samples & General Visits)	22
Schools	25
Special Visits - Work in Progress, etc.	180
Towns Water Supply and Factory Supply	8
Miscellaneous	387
	<u>6,513</u>
Smoke Control Areas - Visits made by Survey Assistants	<u>3,595</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>10,108</u>

HOUSING

In most areas, whether residential, mixed industrial and residential, or largely industrial, certain sections, usually the primary nucleus of the district, tend to become through age, inattention, or economic circumstance, neglected and passed over in the march of progress. So it is with the older part of Urmston, and in order that the Council can examine, discuss and possibly formulate proposals for the future, a comprehensive survey and inspection is being carried out by the Health Department Inspectors.

This area, although by no means derelict, or even falling within the Clearance provisions of the Housing Act, requires careful and detailed consideration if it is not to become one of the twilight zones of the future.

Maintenance of Rented Properties

As in past years this work has called for a considerable effort on the part of the district inspectors. Many so called nuisances are primarily defects in housing and are dealt with as such. Major matters, e.g. houses in multi-occupation and general reconditioning of properties fall within the ambit of various sections of the Housing Act. Some works were carried out in the default of owners, but generally such action was not found to be necessary.

Improvement of Properties

Generally, this work is regarded as being within the sphere of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, although inspectors of the Health department are actively associated with the field work. As previously reported, it is the policy of the Council to encourage and if possible initiate work which will restore and improve houses having a further useful life, subject only to the economic possibilities of any particular case.

Demolition

Again the number of properties falling into this category has been limited, two Clearance Areas, comprising twelve houses, have been represented during the year. A formal appeal by the owners of one block of property is pending.

The following gives factual data of work carried out during the period under review:-

1. Action taken but houses not demolished	38
2. Houses on original list of 1953 still requiring action	15
3. Houses added to list as result of July/August 1962 survey and survey of 1965	22
4. Houses demolished	Nil
5. Families rehoused	8
6. Houses awaiting demolition following action by department	25
7. Number of (standard) improvement grant applications approved	18
8. Number of (discretionary) improvement grant applications approved	Nil
9. Houses in which defects were remedied as the result of formal or informal action	54

HOUSING DEFECTS (Detailed Analysis)

Description	Out- standing 1964	Recorded	Remedied	Out- standing 1965
Ceiling Plaster	4	5	4	5
Dampness	25	25	22	28
Eavesgutters R.W.P's.etc.	27	47	38	36
Fireplaces, Grates, etc.	1	3	2	2
Floors	7	4	6	5
Roofs	25	23	21	27
Sinks, Lavatory Basins, etc.	4	2	2	4
Walls (pointing etc.)	21	31	22	30
Walls, Plaster	10	9	8	11
W.C.'s. Soilpipes, etc.	15	9	14	10
Windows	71	77	73	75
Woodwork	15	10	9	16
Yards, Paths	-	8	7	1
Miscellaneous	5	13	5	13
Totals	230	266	233	263

The foregoing figures do not include defects found in dwellings inspected under the following heads:-

Rent Act 1957
Improvement Grant Applications
Clearance Areas

RENT ACT 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1st January - 31st December, 1965.

1.	Number of applications for certificates.....	3
2.	Number of decisions not to issue certificates...	Nil
3.	Number of undertakings given by landlords.....	3
4.	Number of undertakings refused by local authority.....	Nil
5.	Number of certificates issued.....	Nil
6.	Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair.....	1
7.	Certificates of Disrepair cancelled.....	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act

Work in this field was not uneventful, for in addition to routine sampling, many complaints of widely different character were received and investigated by Inspectors of the department. A classified account of this work is contained within the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year the Health Committee agreed to co-operate with a consortium of local authorities all using the services of the Salford City Analyst, in the obtaining of samples of home grown fruit and vegetables to be submitted for special examination to ascertain to what extent, if any, the use of chemicals in crop spraying, etc. had affected the ultimate product.

Food Hygiene

With the improvement of the staffing position in the department, a greater amount of time was spent in the inspection of shops, canteens and food preparation premises generally. From time to time deficiencies and unsatisfactory conditions came to light, but in general these were rectified when the person responsible received warning, usually by way of a formal letter. It should not be taken, however, that the standard of food hygiene throughout the area is low - most premises were maintained at a standard which left little room for unfavourable comment.

Food Preparation and Manufacture

Under the provisions of the Urmston Urban District Council Act, 1935, twelve premises are registered for fish frying and twenty for the manufacture of cooked meats, etc. One large, and one factory of intermediate size are established in the area, and the activities of these companies are wholly concerned with the preparation, processing and packing of foodstuffs. A fairly large proportion of the output of one of the firms is directed to the export market.

Some thousands of tins of meat were subjected to scrutiny by the department's Inspectors before processing.

Cold Store, Trafford Park.

This very large unit of refrigeration plant is closely associated with the Manchester Docks, foodstuffs of all descriptions are retained here to await distribution. From time to time, and as necessary, inspections and sampling of foodstuffs held in these premises are carried out by the Inspectors of the department. Nothing untoward occurred during the period under review.

Food Hawkers

Under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, ten hawkers of

foodstuffs and their associated storage premises were registered with the Authority at the end of the year.

Slaughtering Facilities

No slaughterhouse was in operation within the area during the year, but again killing and dressing of broiler chickens was continued at the larger food factory already mentioned. Output from the factory in this connection is of the order of some thousands of birds per day. Your Inspectors carried out the necessary supervision and inspection of the killing and preparation processes.

The bulk of fresh butchers' meat consumed in the Urban District is brought in dead from outside areas, the main source of supply being the Manchester Abattoir.

Food Condemnation

The following table gives details of foodstuffs which were the subject of voluntary surrender during the year. One official seizure was made in respect of a tin of chopped ham and pork, and only after long and careful consideration did the Health Committee decide not to prosecute but instead to issue a severe warning to the firm concerned.

	<u>Quantities</u>			
	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.
Meat	-	3	-	9
Canned Meats	-	1	1	15
Other Foods	1	12	2	2
	1	16	3	26

In addition to the above 2,029 packets of frozen foods were voluntarily surrendered and condemned.

Food Premises

There are 319 food premises in the area comprising the following:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	71
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	32
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	1
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	31
Bakers and Confectioners	21
Fried Fish Shops	12
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	44
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	95
Others	12

The number of food premises registered are as under:-

Type of Business	Legislation under which registration effected	Number at 31.12.65.
Manufacturer or dealer in ice-cream	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 89	119
Fish Fryer	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935	12
Manufacturer of Sausages and cooked meats	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 87	20
Food Hawkers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938 Section 115	10

Control of Milk Supplies

Under the provision of the Food and Drugs Act and for purposes of ascertaining and maintaining the necessary qualitative standard, sampling of milk supplies during course of delivery was again carried out. The Public Analyst's findings on these samples is to be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Additionally, in order to ascertain the effectiveness of the heat treatment of milk and to secure satisfactory bacteriological quality, samples were obtained and the results of these examinations are set out below:-

BIOLOGICAL (T.B.)			METHYLENE BLUE			PHOSPHATASE			TURBIDITY		
No.	Pos.	Neg.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.
Nil	-	-	22	22	-	22	22	-	8	8	-

Ice-Cream

Samples of Ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, who produced the following assessment:-

NUMBER OF SAMPLES	METHYLENE BLUE PROVISIONAL GRADE			
	1	2	3	4
21	20	1	-	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Domestic

With the coming into operation of Smoke Control Area No. 3, there are now three areas operating in the district and covering a total of 3,653 premises contained in 885 acres. Frequent observations are carried out but no infringements have been reported.

Smoke Control Order No. 4, comprising 580 acres and 1,145 premises was confirmed on the 22nd June, 1965, and becomes operative on the 1st October, 1966. Work is progressing on this area.

On the 10th August, 1965, the Council made Order No. 8 covering 41 acres of land in Davyhulme, which is being developed as a housing estate of approximately 446 houses. Confirmation of this Order is awaited.

Details of Area No. 5, covering 385 acres and 1,399 premises should be submitted to the Council early in 1966.

Industrial

A survey of all industrial concerns in the Trafford Park area has been undertaken in the period under review, and surveillance of industrial boiler plants has continued throughout the year in an endeavour to minimise all types of atmospheric pollution.

The Council's prior approval has been sought and given in eight cases where the installation or modification of boiler plant was contemplated, and it is pleasing to report that in general factory managements continued to co-operate most fully in this aspect of the department's work.

General

The Joint Standing Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution (area South West from Manchester) acting through its Technical Sub-Committee, continued through the year work

on the many aspects of air pollution, and your Inspector is indebted to Mr.J.Kay, Chief Public Health Inspector, Stretford, Secretary to the Technical Sub-Committee, and the staff of the Warren Springs Laboratory for the production of the basic information set out in the following tables. In submitting this information it was thought unwise to comment as so many factors, in the short term, can influence these results and it is only after an appreciable number of years that hard facts and correct trends can be established.

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Tons per square mile per month
1964/1965

Month	Bowfell Road Flixton		Ashburton Chemical Works Trafford Park	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
January ...	12.81	26.01	36.65	50.22
February ...	11.00	9.31	26.81	23.06
March ...	17.79	16.09	44.49	50.83
April ...	13.89	15.81	50.48(a)	31.26
May ...	15.57	12.83	32.32	60.27
June ...	11.06	13.31	27.29	54.93
July ...	14.78	11.89	36.83	40.09
August ...	14.37	11.28	29.95	35.60
September ...	13.64	14.59	54.08(b)	45.47
October ...	16.28	17.09	42.70	54.02
November ...	19.87	14.91	54.50	30.86
December ...	26.54	(c)	35.51	46.59

1964 (a) Bottle contained some rust

1964 (b) Bottle contained gritty matter

1965 (c) Bottle damaged by frost and water lost

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE
expressed as mgms SO₃/day/100 cm²
Monthly Results 1964/1965

Month	Bowfell Road		Sewage Works Davyhulme		Barton Power Station	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
January ...	2.65	2.31	3.69	4.75	4.78	6.15
February ...	2.43	2.76	4.06	4.11	4.44	5.05
March ...	3.09	2.47	4.90	4.14	5.88	5.45
April ...	1.67	1.58	2.30	2.47	2.79	2.95
May ...	1.61	1.35	2.48	2.40	3.93	4.82
June ...	0.91	1.23	1.58	2.07	2.39	3.19
July ...	0.80	1.01	1.31	1.70	1.34	3.01
August ...	0.82	0.83	1.42	1.63	1.73	1.78
September ...	0.97	1.07	1.72	1.88	1.90	2.29
October ...	1.78	1.69	2.90	3.07	2.96	3.59
November ...	2.87	3.18	4.44	5.35	5.45	5.41
December ...	2.55	2.20	4.35	3.60	5.37	3.07

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO₂

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre
1964/1965

1. Site: Edward Wood Company, Limited, Trafford Park.

Month	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)
January	321	269	1080	1060	48	56	502	472	1228	1084	151	220
February	275	266	840	888	28	56	396	371	746	904	241	183
March	200	215	372	544	88	64	336	431	490	841	192	226
April	110	128	260	568	48	16	342	352	490	783	115	122
May	68	79	184	216	16	28	302	268	529	396	166	107
June	45	66	68	176	16	16	254	275	521	535	111	126
July	48	66	128	144	4	24	227	213	381	407	101	113
August	61	73	212	160	Nil	16	216	210	428	349	62	95
September	94	124	300	392	28	48	320	271	484	395	169	138
October	263	166	752	432	60	24	397	314	783	503	179	144
November	272	172	900	636	48	32	533	342	2210	797	242	124
December	412	206	1292	888	64	48	457	327	1281	904	201	126

A = Average
H = Highest
L = Lowest

(a) = 1964
(b) = 1965

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO₂

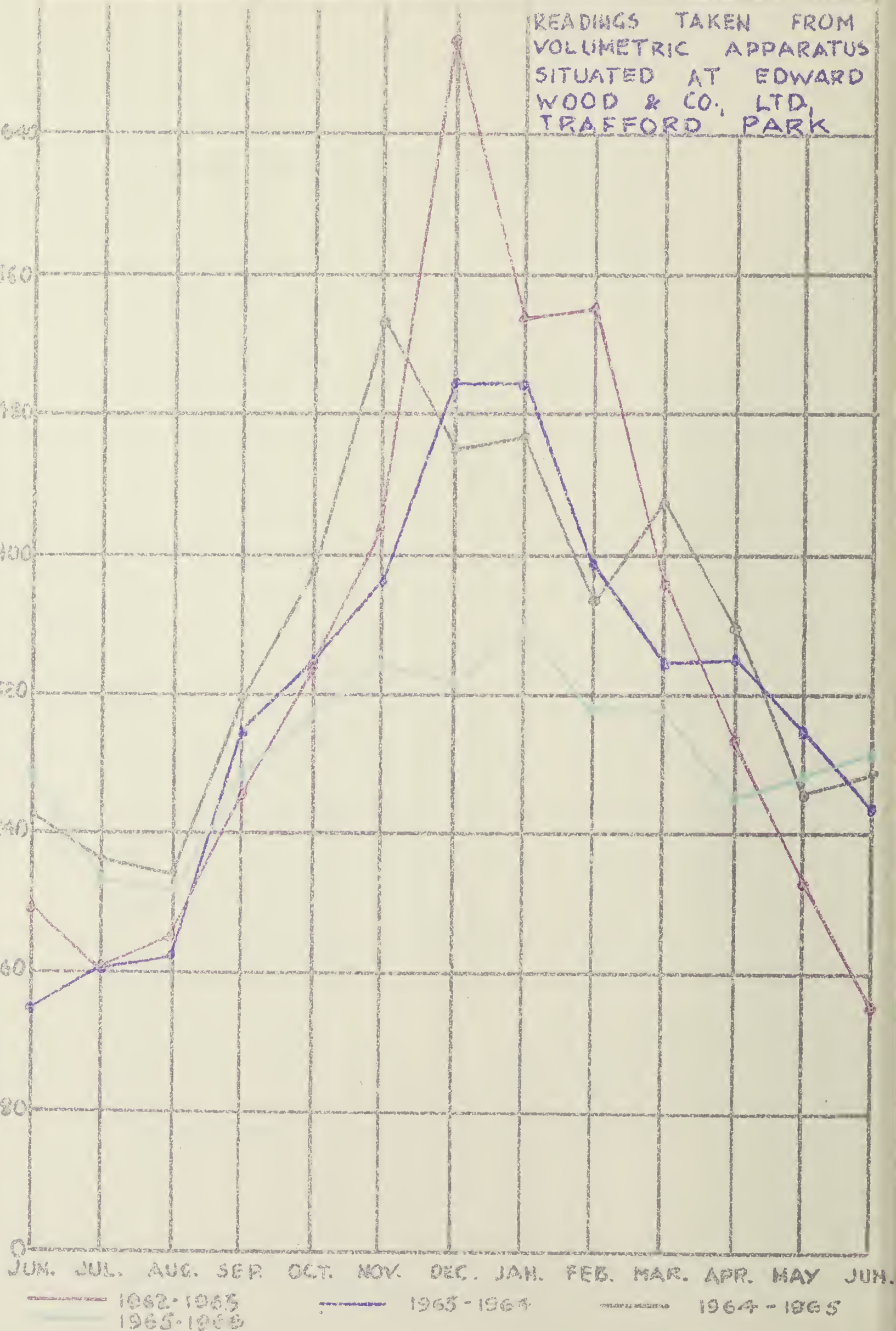
Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre
1964/1965

2. Site: Wellacre Secondary School, Flixton.

Due to extensive building operations during 1965, resulting in the constant interruption of electricity supplies, this site was abandoned during the year and the recording apparatus transferred to the Public Health Department to commence recordings in January, 1966.

(AVERAGE FIGURES FOR EACH MONTH SHOWN)
SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

READINGS TAKEN FROM
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
SITUATED AT EDWARD
WOOD & CO., LTD,
TRAFFORD PARK



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following details apply to the working of the above Act to year ending 31st December, 1965:-

Premises registered during the year 1965..	35
Total registered premises at end of 1965..	365
Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during 1965.....	91
Total number of persons employed.....	1,747
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises.....	365
Number of premises in which contraventions were found and occupiers informed.....	81
Number of premises found to be satisfactory in all respects.....	10
Total number of contraventions.....	287

The contraventions found covered fifteen sections of the Act, as follows:-

s. 4	Cleanliness.....	24	s.13	Sitting Facilities.	3
s. 6	Temperature.....	42	s.15	Eating Facilities..	1
s. 7	Ventilation.....	18	s.16	Floors, Passages, Stairs.....	18
s. 8	Lighting.....	20	s.17	Fencing of Machinery.....	4
s. 9	Sanitary Conveniences	22	s.24	First-Aid Equipment	49
s.10	Washing Facilities...	23	s.48	Notice of Accidents	1
s.11	Supply of Drinking Water.....	3	s.50	Information for Employees.....	50
s.12	Accommodation for Clothing.....	9			

It is hoped that the majority, if not all, of the premises registered will receive a general inspection by the end of 1966.

ENQUIRIES INTO INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Again it is pleasing to report that this part of Public Health Inspectors' work has remained at a low level. Of the cases notified, the only ones causing any anxiety were those associated with intestinal disorders, which could have been associated with unsatisfactory conditions in the preparation, cooking or serving of food.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The disinfection service which once was regarded as a major task in all public health departments is now largely inoperative - it is exceptional these days for a case to come to light where the premises require terminal disinfection. Some use is made from time to time of a steam disinfecter operated by the Salford Corporation when the treatment of bedding and bed linen is found to be necessary.

Disinfestation is assuming greater importance, however, and with a free service ratepayers are tending to report many more matters than hitherto. During the year practically every type of household pest was dealt with by the employee engaged on this work.

Rodent Control

Inspections are slightly down on the figures for 1964.

Complaints again increased quite considerably and there was a higher proportion of confirmations.

Minor infestations of rats at dwelling houses doubled, whilst minor mice infestations decreased, and there was a significant decrease in the number of infestations in business and industrial premises.

Sewer treatments were successfully carried out but few takes were recorded.

Details of premises and infestations are shown in the following table:-

	Type of Property			
	Dwell- ing Houses	All other (including business & industrial)	Agricul- tural	Total
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	14,020	1,315	16	15,351
Number of properties inspected.....	284	311	16	611
Number of infestations RATS, - Major.....	Nil	6	Nil	6
Minor.....	162	64	3	229
MICE, - Major.....	Nil	5	Nil	5
Minor.....	34	32	Nil	66
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority.....	196	107	3	306

SHOPS ACTS, 1950-1965

The Council being the authority for enforcing these Acts, have appointed their public health inspectors to act in this connection. Very few complaints were received or contraventions noted during the year. So far as closing hours were concerned, most local shopkeepers appeared to have no real incentive or wish to extend trading hours.

Inspection of shops to ensure compliance with general provisions, heating, lighting, sanitation, etc., has been re-commenced following an improvement in the staffing position in the department.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Work in this field continued, and it is expected that in the future some acceleration in inspections will be achieved now the Council have obtained the services of an

Inspector whose duties are largely confined to the industrial side of the area.

In general, co-operation between the department and factory managements has been effective.

The results of the work in this section is contained in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Although there has been no increase in the number of public conveniences provided by the department during the year, one further unit is under construction in a section of the southerly central area redevelopment - this to replace existing Station Road accommodation. A further completely new convenience within the main Urmston shopping precinct at present in course of erection should be available in 1967. This latter installation will have associated with it every modern facility, including parcels room, etc., and it will be, therefore, necessary to consider completely whole time staffing - something which the department has never previously contemplated.

The situation and facilities provided in the district are set out as follows:-

Situation	Males			Females	
	W.C.s	Urinals	Washing Facilities	W.C.	Washing Facilities
Church Road	2	2	None	3	None
Davyhulme Circle	2	3	None	3	Cold Water only
Flixton Village	1	3	Hot & Cold water	2	Hot & Cold water
Moorside Road	1	1	Cold Water only	2	Hot & Cold water
Mosley Road (Trafford Park)	1	3	None	2	Cold Water only
Station Road	2	6	None	3	Cold Water only
Tenax Road (Trafford Park)	1	3	None	1	None
Woodsend Park	1	3	Cold Water only	2	Hot & Cold water

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Registration of persons previously referred to as Marine Store Dealers for purposes of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, has now been replaced by the above - the only responsibility placed on the local authority being that of formal registration - the other relevant sections of the Statute being a police matter.

SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of swimming bath water were obtained at monthly intervals during the season, and the Public Analyst to whom these were submitted reported that the water was satisfactory for bathing purposes and generally complied with the recognised standard.

The small experimental bath established last year in a local primary school has not been in use during the year under review.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

For the purposes of this Act, the Council, acting through the Health Committee, approved the issue of seventy-nine licences.

These installations are subject to inspection as frequently as necessary, and it was found that with very few exceptions the Council's regulations based on the Home Office Code were complied with. There was no accident reported in this period, which could be attributed to any installation licensed by the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of Household Refuse

The recruitment of labour again proved to be the major problem confronting the department during the year, in spite of this, however, the service was fairly well maintained.

It is very noticeable that the amount of bulky refuse is increasing year by year, and this circumstance applies particularly to those areas which are the subject of Smoke Control - refuse which was previously burnt now finds its way into the dustbin. As it was very evident that this change would continue, and that domestic arisings would become bulkier and bulkier with less and less weight, the Health Committee agreed during the year that future vehicles should be of the compression type.

Refuse Disposal

The district's domestic refuse, together with a large percentage of the arisings in the industrial belt, was dealt with at the Council's tip in the Meadows. Here again the bulk weight ratio became a matter of concern, with more and better methods of packaging the refuse was lighter, more inflammable, subject to greater settlement, and that part of the arisings normally depended upon to activate essential

bacteriological action was greatly reduced. In consequence tip fires were prevalent and in times of high winds keeping the tipped material in reasonable order became extremely difficult.

Throughout the year the department has been the target, to an increasing degree, of vandals and petty thieves. Very few week-ends passed when no break-in or damage could be reported - this in spite of burglar alarms and such attention that the local constabulary were able to afford.

The increased charges made by the Council for the privilege of using the tip has in no way discouraged local industrialists from taking advantage of this facility, more trade waste was dealt with than refuse from domestic premises. The amount paid to the Council in respect of this use was £2,329. 0. 0d.

Gully Emptying

At the beginning of the year this service was transferred to the Surveyor's department - as forecast in last year's report.

Dustbin Replacement Scheme

Eight hundred and forty defective containers were replaced at an average unit cost of £2. 3. 7d. The total expenditure on the service was £1, 831. 0. 0d. and equivalent to .16 of a penny rate. Since the inception of this rate-borne service some 14,271 new bins have been provided or replaced.

The experiment carried out in the use of plastic dustbins has shown satisfactory results. Occupiers and workmen alike were favourably impressed and it would appear that an extension of the present limited scheme would be justified.

Departmental Transport

Motor transport operated by the department is as under:

One Dennis 10 cubic yards Side-loader.....	1951
One Austin Luton-type Van.....	1953
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader..	1957
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader..	1959
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader..	1960
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader..	1961
One Ford Luton type Van.....	1961
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-Loader..	1962
One Austin A.35 5 Cwt.Van.....	1962
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader..	1964

Salvage

The small but steady increase in the amount of paper collected, baled and sold by the department continues, but it was evident that the sorting and baling of all other materials collected was uneconomic, and in consequence this side of salvage operations was abandoned. This phase may be only temporary but prices offered to local authorities for scrap metal, rags, etc., must show a sharp rise to justify a resumption of these activities.

In order to provide added incentive to workmen engaged in separation and baling of waste paper, the Committee approved during the year a new bonus scheme based on productivity, it is too early at this stage, however, to assess the effectiveness of these new payments.

Despite the marginal increases in prices paid by the Board Mills for baled waste paper, an examination of the financial statement showed that the salvage account was barely holding its own - something which the department regarded with real anxiety. A radical alteration in selling prices is the only solution if overheads continue to rise, and there is no evidence that these will be held even at present levels.

During the period under review 719 tons of waste paper were collected, sorted, baled and sold, realising a gross income of £6,682. 8. 7d.

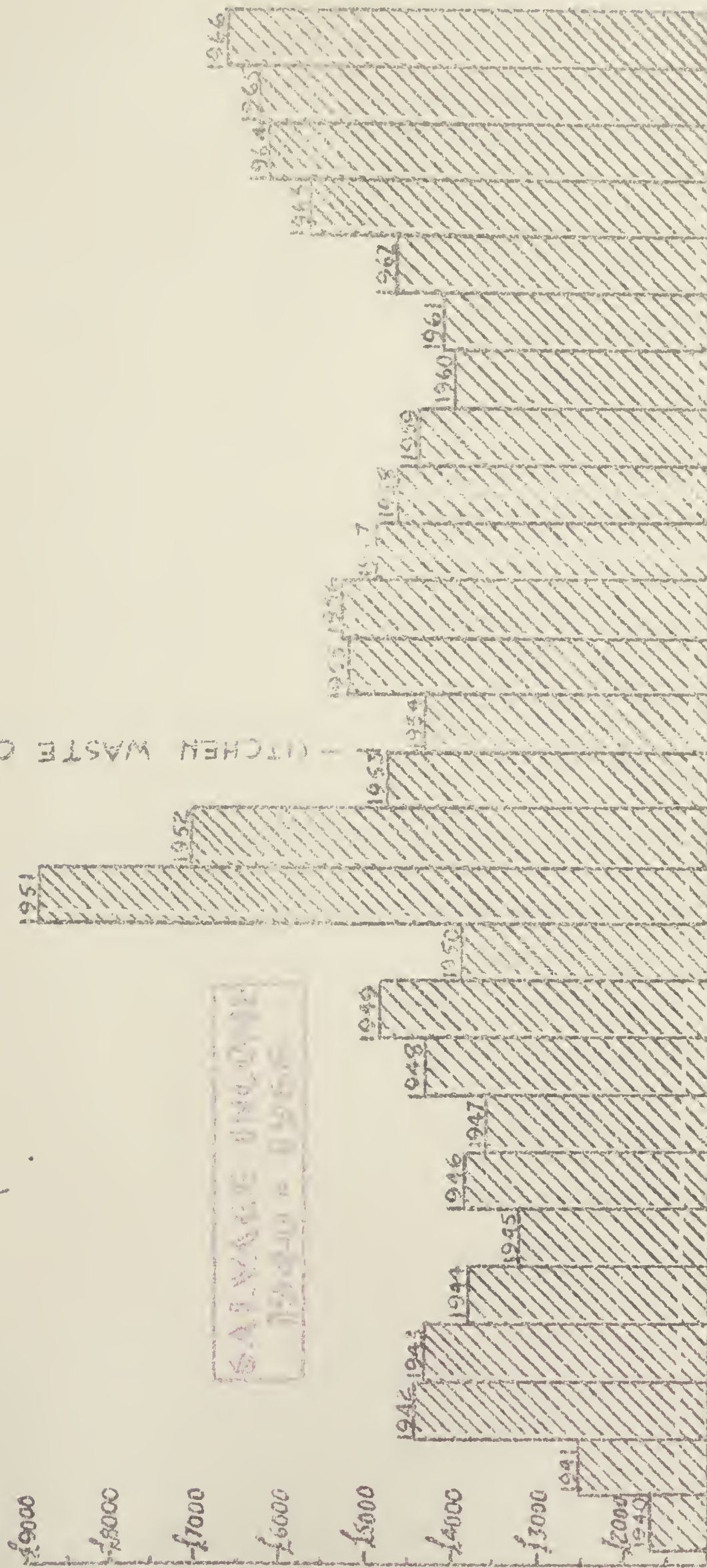
REFUSE COLLECTION 1965-66

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
1	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u> GROSS EXPENDITURE: (i) Labour (ii) Transport (iii) Plant, equipment and buildings (iv) Other items (v) Total gross expenditure	£ 20,059 13,243 2,148 - 35,450	£ 3,839 33 5,408 - 9,280	£ 23,898 13,276 7,556 - 44,730
2	GROSS INCOME	23	9,080	9,103
3	NET COST	35,427	200	35,627
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-
5	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 31. 8.	s. d. 2. 8.	s. d. 34. 4.
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	20. 11.	8.	21. 7.
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	55. 11.	2.	56. 1.
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 824	£ 4.6	£ 829
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,362	13.3	2,375

SALVAGE RESULTS 1940 - 66

Year Ending	Waste Paper		Kitchen Waste		Textiles		Metals		Bottles, Jars, Cullet, Etc.		Miscellaneous		Totals	
	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £
31st March 1940)	2123	11828	1473	2284	124	1508	517	1271	162	440	84	435	4483	17766
to 1945)														
1946	312	2116	263	425	33	341	49	137	18	51	8	58	683	3128
1947	345	2268	286	472	23	261	48	143	32	167	7	61	741	3372
1948	362	2409	326	527	18	209	31	99	16	75	4	27	757	3346
1949	430	2885	324	522	21	241	37	135	22	107	4	30	838	3920
1950	471	2876	366	934	19	229	10	69	7	37	5	32	878	4177
1951	437	3193	305	838	14	228	27	119	3	15	3	23	789	4416
1952	495	8005	252	745	16	538	25	197	-	-	3	22	791	9507
1953	480	4052	215	718	21	397	42	258	-	-	2	18	760	5443
1954	458	3130	208	800	20	354	22	163	-	-	1	11	709	4458
1955	486	3480	-	-	23	426	34	240	-	-	2	14	545	4160
1956	518	4300	-	-	22	486	36	160	-	-	1	13	577	4959
1957	508	4009	-	-	25	578	46	282	-	-	1	10	580	4879
1958	483	3926	-	-	18	417	28	205	-	-	1	11	530	4559
1959	475	3801	-	-	24	368	4	56	-	-	1	7	504	4232
1960	481	3799	-	-	22	319	2	25	-	-	1	4	506	4147
1961	470	3728	-	-	20	258	1	4	-	-	1	4	492	3994
1962	501	4254	-	-	19	239	1	14	-	-	1	5	522	4512
1963	626	5178	-	-	21	313	-	-	-	-	1	1	648	5492
1964	682	5669	-	-	20	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	5939
1965	699	6004	-	-	20	310	-	-	-	-	1	40	720	6318
1966	716	6571	-	-	7	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	723	6668
Totals	12558	97481	4018	8265	550	8387	960	3577	260	892	132	790	18478	120686

KITCHEN WASTE COLLECTIONS CEASED



SALVAGE INCOME
1940 = 1040

